

PENNSYLVIA LEGISLATURE

Mr. Herbert's Remarks.

*In Commemoration of the whole, on the bill for incorporating the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike.*  
Mr. Chairman.—Having read this bill in my place, I feel myself called upon to give to the committee my reasons for doing so, the ground on which it is predicated, and the object contemplated to be effected by its passage.  
—Sir, the main object of this bill, is to obtain assistance, to put in the only link necessary to fill up a complete chain of turnpike, from the city of Philadelphia, your great commercial emporium, to the seat of government of the state of Missouri, a distance of upwards of one thousand miles, and the most extensive turnpike in the Union, yes, Mr. Chairman, I might say the noblest work of the kind in the world.  
Sir, the accomplishment of this object, is considered of the first importance to the district of country through which the road passes, and not less so, to your great commercial city. The state of Maryland, always alive to the best interests of her citizens, and to the growing prosperity of her principal commercial depot, and anxious to seize every opportunity that offers to rival Philadelphia, as soon as she ascertained the locality of the national road, with a magnanimity and liberality characteristic of her legislature, stepped forward, in aid of her citizens, to connect that road with the city of Baltimore.  
The legislature, in granting charters to the several banks, yielded the state bonds to that purpose, and compelled the banks to construct a turnpike from the Conococheague in Washington county, to Cumberland, where the United States Road commences. And, Mr. Chairman, the legislature of Maryland did not stop here, but with a praiseworthy liberality, contributed large sums to assist her citizens in completing the great work. It is done—and what, Mr. Chairman, has been the effect? Sir, it has been to take from your city, a great portion of her commerce. Merchants and others who leave home with a determination to go to Philadelphia, are stopped short when they arrive at Hagerstown. Here the roads separate almost at right angles. On the Baltimore road they find a safe, easy and sure passage, on a well constructed turnpike, and to Philadelphia they have a rough, and at some seasons of the year, an almost impassable road, a great part of which is mountain; they have no alternative but to take the route by Baltimore, and in two cases out of three, they go no farther. Inducements are held out to them—they leave their money there and return home. Your citizens, Mr. Chairman, have not been insensible to the effect, that the course pursued by the legislature of Maryland, was calculated to have on their interests, and on the interests of the city of Philadelphia; and they have not been wanting in their exertions to avert its consequences. Sir, at an early period they commenced their exertions, and have been undeviating from that time until the present hour. The whole distance, Mr. Chairman, from the city of Philadelphia to the Maryland line, in a direction to Hagerstown, is 126 miles, 114 of which has been at an expense of \$487,500, of which sum your citizens have contributed from their own private funds, \$443,000, a far larger amount than has been raised by individual enterprise, for any improvement of the same magnitude in the commonwealth. Mr. Chairman, the growing importance of this great road, embracing as it does, a greater extent of western and southern territory, than any road in the Union, increases the anxiety of those interested to connect with it as soon as possible. By connecting with that road at Hagerstown, greater facilities will be afforded to citizens of the extreme west and south west, and greater advantages offered them to get to Philadelphia, than by any other route they can possibly take. The distance from Cumberland to Philadelphia, by this road, is at least 30 miles shorter than by any other road they can travel. Sir, your citizens, well aware of the great importance of this road, and of the advantages that would be derived, not only by them, but by your chief commercial city, from filling up the only chasm wanting to complete this extensive chain of turnpike, have been unceasing in their labors. And after having exhausted their last effort, with their own shoulders to the wheel, they now come forward through me, their humble representative, and pray to Hercules for assistance, and I fondly hope, that that prayer will not be put up to a magnanimous legislature in vain. The distance, Mr. Chairman, from Gettysburg to the Maryland line, in a direction to Hagerstown, is 22 miles, and the sum deemed necessary to complete that distance is \$100,000. By a reference to the act of 1818, authorizing the incorporation of a company to make that road, it will be seen that \$100,000 is fixed upon as the least

sum that would be required for that purpose; and sir, when it is considered that more than half the distance is mountain, and that a difficult one to cross, it will readily be conceded, that that sum is not too large. And here, Mr. Chairman, permit me to call the attention of the committee to the provisions of this bill. By an examination of its provisions, it will be seen, that before we can avail ourselves of the advantages that it is calculated to afford us, we must raise and expend \$70,000, for by this bill, not one dollar is to be drawn from your treasury until the whole road is completed. And sir, passing as this road does, for the most part, through a mountain, poor & thinly inhabited, and through a country borne down by the pressure of the times, I must candidly confess, that, in my own opinion, the time is far distant, when the people of that district will be able to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them by the passage of this bill. But, sir, those interested are of opinion, that if they can only get the promise of the sum mentioned in this bill, that it will act as a stimulant to personal exertion, and that they will be able to raise the sum necessary. Believing sir, that these opinions are only the ideal, and visionary opinions of the fond imagination of those who are interested, and entertaining doubts of their ever being realized, I have brought the bill forward in this guarded manner. Sir, I cannot permit myself to doubt, but that the passage of this bill will have the effect to act as a stimulant to personal exertion; but with all their exertion, I fear they will not be able to effect the completion of their object, if they never do, your treasury will never be the worse, by the passage of this bill. Sir, I am convinced that there is not a gentleman in this committee, who will give himself the trouble to view the importance of this road, either in a state or national point of view, that will say the money has been improperly appropriated. Sir, as I have said before, 114 miles of this road, which has been completed principally by individual enterprise, is now in successful operation, the debts of the several companies have all been paid, no women or children are suffering for want of their just claims on these companies for labor performed. The fourth section on this road, I mean the one between York and Gettysburg, has been recently finished. In this company, the commonwealth holds 330 shares at \$100 each. The whole of the debts of the company were paid off during the last year, and in future, the commonwealth, I have no doubt, will derive a revenue from this road.—To show that the opinion I have advanced on this subject, is beyond contradiction, I beg leave to refer the committee to the report of the Auditor General. In that report it will be seen, that there are but two turnpikes within this commonwealth, in which the state holds stock, that have paid any thing into the treasury during the past year, and one of these is the third section, or company, on this road, and in this company the commonwealth holds \$5000 worth of stock. This, Mr. Chairman, is the Susquehanna & York borough company, the third company incorporated on this extensive road.—And, sir, I find by the late report of the Auditor, which I now hold in my hand, that this \$5000 yielded the past year into your treasury, \$375, a sum equal to 7½ per cent. of the capital stock; and, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt but that your stock in the York and Gettysburg turnpike, will be equally productive, more particularly, if we are enabled to connect it with the great western turnpike road. The other turnpike company, Mr. Chairman, from which the state, by the last Auditor General's report, received a dividend, is the road from Lancaster to Middletown. In this company, the state holds \$10,000 worth of stock, and the receipts into your treasury from this \$10,000 was \$200, or an interest of 2 per cent. Sir, this \$375 from her \$5000, in the Susquehanna and York turnpike, and this \$200 from her \$10,000, in the Lancaster and Middletown road, is every dollar that has been received in the treasury during the past year, for nearly two millions of dollars, vested in turnpike stock by different acts of the legislature. When, Mr. Chairman, we contrast this road with other roads in the commonwealth to which the fostering hand of the legislature has been extended, it requires no ingenuity to prove that it is of importance, at least equal to any other in the state. Sir, it embraces a greater extent of rich and fertile country than any other road which passes through your territory. And shall this small chasm of 22 miles, remain unimproved on this important road, for want of a mere promise of a little assistance of the legislature? No, sir, I know it will not, I feel that this candid appeal to your liberality, will not be made in vain, and that you will not suffer that respectable portion of your citizens, whose humble representative I am, and whose claims this day I have

the honor to advocate on this floor, struggle unsuccessfully with difficulties, from which you can relieve them; experience forbids such an idea. When, Mr. Chairman, I turn to our statute books, and see with what liberality the state has extended her bounty to other roads, some not of equal and none of more importance than the one in question, I cannot for a moment permit myself to doubt the passage of this bill. On an examination it will be found that in eight companies alone, the state holds stock to the amount of \$956,412, viz; The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg company \$83,000 Chambersburg and Bedford 171,911 Bedford and Stoystown 104,000 Stoystown and Greensburg 112,500 Greensburg and Pittsburg 90,000 Making the sum of \$360,412 of stock taken by the state in a single road from this place to Pittsburg, in which road there are five incorporated companies. In the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road company, the state holds \$171,324 of stock; Centre \$80,000; and in the Susquehanna and Waterford company \$142,177; making a sum total in these eight companies of \$956,412. Beside this, Mr. Chairman, the state has contributed bountifully to 51 other turnpike companies, two of which are on this road. The first from the Susquehanna to York, in which she holds stock to the amount of \$5000, which last year yielded 7½ per cent, and the other from York to Gettysburg; in this company she holds about \$39,000 of stock, which as I have before stated, has just gotten clear of debt, and will in a few years, I have no doubt, yield a handsome percentage; particularly, if we should be able to connect with this great western road. Mr. Chairman, I do not mention the liberality of the state to those companies, with a view of enforcing the justness of my claim on the committee, nor to charge the legislature with illiberality towards the section of country I have the honor to represent. Sir, facts would contradict such a charge the companies on this road, have gotten all from the legislature they ever asked for. My only object, Mr. Chairman, in referring to the different turnpike companies, as I have done, is to contrast the importance of those roads, with the one whose claims on your bounty, I am humbly advocating. No, sir, the turnpike roads in Pennsylvania, will remain to the latest posterity, as lasting monuments of the liberality and wisdom of the legislatures who passed upon them. I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that the only reasonable objection, that can be urged against the passage of this bill, is the great system of improvement in which the state is now engaged. But, sir, a moment's reflection, and that objection vanishes. If the great canal project should succeed in Pennsylvania, and I fondly hope it will, and that the anticipations of the warmest friends of the project will be fully realized, its advantages can never reach the district of country to be affected by this appropriation. Sir, if your Pennsylvania canal should ever succeed, I have no hesitation in saying, that it will be in successful operation, from one end of the state to the other, before we shall be able to avail ourselves of the advantages that would result from the passage of this bill. Seventy thousand dollars is not easily raised in a poor and sparsely settled country, and this sum must be raised and expended before one dollar can be drawn from your treasury, under the provisions of this bill. With this view of the subject, Mr. Chairman, I cheerfully throw myself on the liberality of a magnanimous legislature, feeling confident, that when they come to pass on this bill, ample justice will be done to me, and to the district of country I have the honor to represent.

The Philadelphia Gazette, Lancaster Journal, and Bedford Gazette, federal papers which support Gen. Jackson, feel great indignation at the abuse of federalists in the address of the Harrisburg democratic administration convention; but bear very complacently the slang against federalism in the address of the Jackson democratic convention, subsequently held at the same place. On what principle they make the distinction, we cannot conceive. The Philadelphia Gazette, to be sure, does object, in mild terms, to the exclusive democracy of his Jackson friends, but while he claims the right to support Jackson on other grounds than those set forth in the democratic Jackson address, he professes he shall think federalists composed of different stuff from what he has hitherto supposed, if they can support Mr. Adams, after what has been said of them in the Administration address. It is singular it never occurred to him, that others have as good right to choose for themselves as he has, without reference to the denunciations of political opponents. To admit that John B. B. is one address, or George M. Dallas, in another, may, by the abuse of federalists, deter them from voting, or drive them to vote in any particular way, is making a great deal too much of

the honor to advocate on this floor, struggle unsuccessfully with difficulties, from which you can relieve them; experience forbids such an idea. When, Mr. Chairman, I turn to our statute books, and see with what liberality the state has extended her bounty to other roads, some not of equal and none of more importance than the one in question, I cannot for a moment permit myself to doubt the passage of this bill. On an examination it will be found that in eight companies alone, the state holds stock to the amount of \$956,412, viz; The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg company \$83,000 Chambersburg and Bedford 171,911 Bedford and Stoystown 104,000 Stoystown and Greensburg 112,500 Greensburg and Pittsburg 90,000 Making the sum of \$360,412 of stock taken by the state in a single road from this place to Pittsburg, in which road there are five incorporated companies. In the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road company, the state holds \$171,324 of stock; Centre \$80,000; and in the Susquehanna and Waterford company \$142,177; making a sum total in these eight companies of \$956,412. Beside this, Mr. Chairman, the state has contributed bountifully to 51 other turnpike companies, two of which are on this road. The first from the Susquehanna to York, in which she holds stock to the amount of \$5000, which last year yielded 7½ per cent, and the other from York to Gettysburg; in this company she holds about \$39,000 of stock, which as I have before stated, has just gotten clear of debt, and will in a few years, I have no doubt, yield a handsome percentage; particularly, if we should be able to connect with this great western road. Mr. Chairman, I do not mention the liberality of the state to those companies, with a view of enforcing the justness of my claim on the committee, nor to charge the legislature with illiberality towards the section of country I have the honor to represent. Sir, facts would contradict such a charge the companies on this road, have gotten all from the legislature they ever asked for. My only object, Mr. Chairman, in referring to the different turnpike companies, as I have done, is to contrast the importance of those roads, with the one whose claims on your bounty, I am humbly advocating. No, sir, the turnpike roads in Pennsylvania, will remain to the latest posterity, as lasting monuments of the liberality and wisdom of the legislatures who passed upon them. I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that the only reasonable objection, that can be urged against the passage of this bill, is the great system of improvement in which the state is now engaged. But, sir, a moment's reflection, and that objection vanishes. If the great canal project should succeed in Pennsylvania, and I fondly hope it will, and that the anticipations of the warmest friends of the project will be fully realized, its advantages can never reach the district of country to be affected by this appropriation. Sir, if your Pennsylvania canal should ever succeed, I have no hesitation in saying, that it will be in successful operation, from one end of the state to the other, before we shall be able to avail ourselves of the advantages that would result from the passage of this bill. Seventy thousand dollars is not easily raised in a poor and sparsely settled country, and this sum must be raised and expended before one dollar can be drawn from your treasury, under the provisions of this bill. With this view of the subject, Mr. Chairman, I cheerfully throw myself on the liberality of a magnanimous legislature, feeling confident, that when they come to pass on this bill, ample justice will be done to me, and to the district of country I have the honor to represent.

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the defeat of the Woolen Bill, by Mr. Calhoun, at the last session of Congress, and Mr. Barbour's proposal, at the beginning of the present session, to sell the shares of United States' Bank stock held by the Government, have, in their consequences, produced serious evils to the country. When the Woolen Bill was defeated, it was confidently believed that it would be passed this winter; & heavy importations of woolen goods were consequently made by the dealers, in anticipation of its passage. The time has now arrived when those goods must be paid for. Grain and flour the British will not receive in payment—they demand money or its immediate representative. Remittances would have been made in United States Bank Stock, but Mr. Barbour's resolution for selling the government stock—though signally defeated—has so affected its credit in Europe, that it cannot be advantageously remitted.—Something more merchantable must now be sent: and accordingly, as we are credibly informed, TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SPECIE, have, within the last sixty days, been drawn out of the Philadelphia and New York Banks and shipped to England. This is but a part of the sum required; and it is believed that the whole amount of Specie which will on this occasion be exported, will not fall short of four or five millions of dollars.—Thus much for the defeat of the Woolen Bill by Mr. Calhoun, whom we are now asked to make Vice President. Thus much too for the opposition to the measure by the Jacksonmen in Congress, who now desire the people to make their idol President. The country owes great deference, truly, to the counsels of those men, considering how beneficially their policy has operated! Had the Woolen Bill been passed last winter, our own Manufacturers would have supplied the goods, and there would have been a demand for Pennsylvania wheat and flour instead of a drain of Spanish dollars. Employment would have been furnished to our own workmen, and they would have consumed our own breadstuffs. In place of this the southern policy prevails. We buy the products of British industry, and send out our silver and gold by shiploads to pay the English farmers for the grain which their own manufacturers eat;—and all this is done while there is a superabundance of wheat and flour in this country, selling at reduced prices. Had Calhoun and the Jacksonmen not defeated the Woolen Bill, millions of dollars might have been kept at home, and our farmers would have had a better market for their products, in consequence of the increased consumption and demand which would have ensued. What claim then have such men on us for the first honors of the country?—As properly might the farmer be asked to make the incendiary who sets fire to his wheat-stacks and granaries, chief steward of his household!

**MORE PROOF.**  
The following is an extract of a letter from Senator Benton, a zealous Jacksonite, dated Washington City, Dec 7, 1827.  
"In answer to the inquiries you put to me, I have to state, that the article to which you invite my attention, is substantially, not verbally, correct, so far as represents me in saying that I was informed by Mr. Clay, in the forepart of December, 1824, that he intended to vote for Mr. Adams. There is no mistake in the date, as a visit which I made to your part of Virginia, about that time, enables me to fix it with certainty. I left Washington, on that visit, about the 15th of December, & had received the information from Mr. Clay before I sat out, and told it, while absent, in the family of my father-in-law, Colonel McDowell, of your county. Your's, respectfully,  
THOMAS H. BENTON"

The Montreal Gazette of the 16th ult. says: "In the U. States, the nation of a few years, there are now published more periodicals than in Great Britain, and a small village in the State, supports two or three respectable journals, when, in England, it would be a hazardous experiment to establish one. The inhabitants of the United States are certainly a reading people, and a fact which has lately come to our knowledge certainly establishes that assertion. Previous to 1816 not a single religious periodical was published in the United States, but at the present day 35 periodicals devoted to religious subjects are now able supported, and a large number of others are in the press."

a change does this present to the residents of Lower Canada. All the periodicals of this country are published in two places only, and are 14 in number, of which 12 are published in Montreal, and one in Quebec; 12 are Newspapers, and 2 in the shape of Magazines; 8 are solely in the English language, 3 in the French language, and 3 in both. The United States are filled with inhabitants with feelings in favor of education, enjoying laws which are assimilated to those of England, while in Lower Canada, a British Colony, a desire to keep the people in ignorance is manifested."

We learn from the Daily Advertiser of this morning, that the report of an immense bequest, by the late Mr. Boylston, to the President of the U. States, is enormously exaggerated. The whole property of the deceased is stated at \$100,000, which is left principally to his wife, children and grand children—and instead of a legacy of \$400,000 to Mr. Adams as reported, the only property falling to him, is a farm worth about \$4000.—*Daily Advertiser.*

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) Jan. 15.  
This is the middle of January, and the grass is yet green in our fields.—There has not been sufficient frost entirely to disrobe the rosebush or sweet briar. We have seen a few leaves remaining on some of those shrubs, as fresh and green as in the midst of summer—and on the same bush young leaves peeping out from the opening buds. The weather is quite mild, indeed we may say some days in this month were warm, the mercury being as high as 66. Rain continues to fall almost daily.  
—The Ohio river is yet high, but is gradually subsiding. There is a great probability that it will remain open for steam boat navigation the whole of this winter—a very uncommon occurrence; when not impeded by ice, there is frequently a want of water in the winter season. Before Christmas, last winter, the Ohio was bridged with ice, and navigation suspended for about six weeks.  
A man was frozen to death last week near to Centre Furnace, in this county. He had been seen, not many hours before, near to the place where his lifeless body was afterwards found, in a state of intoxication. A solemn warning this, to others of similar habits to beware!  
*Bellefonte Patriot.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.  
**Suffocation.**—The wife of Mr. James Cummin and one of his children were suffocated in their bed on Thursday night last. The cause of their death was the burning of charcoal in the room where they slept.  
Mr. Cummin escaped a similar fate by having his face near a window, the glass of which was broken.

Revival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks (says the Kentucky Gazette, of Jan. 4) nearly 200 members have been added to the Presbyterian church, and 237 to the Methodist church.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

We find in Niles' Weekly Register, of last Saturday, a letter from the Senior Editor, who writes from this City, to his son and partner, of which the following is an extract:  
"WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.  
"I have only time to add, that there is a considerable number of wool growers, and other friends of the protecting principle, in this city. My communications with them have been frequent, frank, and kind; and a more intelligent body of men I never had the pleasure to meet. Some are 'men among ten thousand.' To-day, at 11 o'clock, nearly the whole of these from ten of the States, without distinction of political party, paid their respects to Mr. Clay, 'as the champion of the American system, and its chief and most powerful advocate.' Some particulars of which will be stated hereafter, though the whole affair was a spontaneous effusion of good feeling, and not intended for effect. The gentlemen would afterwards have waited upon Mr. Rush—but it was said he was indisposed, and too much regard was had for that gentleman's welfare, than to disturb him with the reception of our numerous company."

CARLISLE, Jan. 31.  
We have before noticed that frequent aggressions have been committed on the different casual lines in this county. We are just informed, that on Tuesday night last, at Montgomery's Ferry, Mr. Frazier Montgomery was dragged out of his bed, by four men, and beaten in so severe a manner that his life is despaired of. It is said that one of the men struck him on the head with a pair of tongs, which fractured his skull. The perpetrators have been taken.  
"He is since dead."

Messrs. Madison and Monroe have not yet decided concerning an Election.



# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the fourth day of January, 1827, until the ninth day of January, 1828, both days included:

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding County Tax at former publication	4102	09½
Do. Ground Rents in hands of J. Gourley	72	64
Do. Do. C. Chritzman	1060	94
Balance of Ziegler's Bond—1827	250	00
Cash on hand at last settlement	381	06½
Ground Rents—Jan. 1828	199	00
Tax assessed for 1827	9980	84
Cash received from Miss M. Creary, for rent	12	00
Addition to Duplicates	33	70
Fines and verdicts received of Sheriff Miller	315	36
Cash advanced by Treasurer	203	28½
	\$16,610	92½

The Tax assessed for the year 1827, is as follows:

Jacob Weidaw,	Menallen,	716	05
Caleb Beales, Jr.,	Latimore,	432	12
James Black,	Cumberland,	684	54
Samuel Deardorff,	Hamilton,	455	53
Templeton Brandon,	Huntington,	476	16
John Duffield,	Tyrone,	424	63
Robert M. Ilheny, Sen.,	Straban,	709	40
James Barr,	Mountjoy,	471	78
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	669	67
Moses Lockart,	Mountpleasant,	698	36
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	691	63
Wm. Albright,	Conowago,	594	61
John Flickinger,	Berwick,	568	09
Leonard Flohr,	Liberty,	649	60
Joseph Lefevre, Sen.,	Germany,	575	59
George Besacre,	Franklin,	739	06
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	424	02
		\$9,980	84

The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz.

1818 Lewis Snowden,	Mountpleasant,	283	17½
1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14	89
1823 John Snyder,†	Huntington,	47	77½
" Michael Snyder,†	Germany,	13	55
" Michael Slagle,†	Berwick,	90	11
1824 Joseph Lobaugh,	Latimore,	18	54
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125	58
" Wm. Cobean,†	Cumberland,	74	47½
" Samuel Witherow,	Hamiltonban,	45	40
" John Winrott,*	Germany,	47	20
1826 Jacob Sholt,†	Franklin,	122	37
" John Brinkerhoff, Esq.,	Straban,	65	30
" Samuel Shriver,*	Germany,	58	55
" Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	59	63
" Henry Bream,*	Huntington,	36	77
" Caleb Beales, Jr.,	Latimore,	58	22
" Jacob Bosserman,	Liberty,	121	60
1827 James Barr,	Mountjoy,	111	78
" Jacob Weidaw,	Menallen,	221	90
" Caleb Beales, Jr.†	Latimore,	322	12
" James Black,†	Cumberland,	405	41
" Templeton Brandon,†	Huntington,	186	16
" John Duffield,†	Tyrone,	300	51
" Robert M. Ilheny,	Straban,	137	01
" Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	357	48
" Moses Lockart,†	Mountpleasant,	146	20
" Jesse Seabrooks,†	Hamiltonban,	484	63
" Wm. Albright,†	Conowago,	344	61
" Leonard Flohr,†	Liberty,	354	60
" Joseph Lefevre,†	Germany,	348	59
" George Besacre,	Franklin,	409	06
" Christian Chritzman,*	Borough,	80	87

\*Since paid in full.

†Since paid in part.

\$5,444 76½

CR.

By Orders paid, as follow, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay	16	50
Grand Juries and Constables—pay	276	12
General Juries and Constables do.	1208	11
Tuition of poor children	938	87
Sheriff Miller and sundry other persons—costs	1210	07
Collectors of Taxes, fees and releases	459	29
Treasurer of Poor House funds	2000	00
Coroner—fees on Inquisitions	18	37
James G. Paxton, Esq. pay as Commissioner, 1827,	117	00
John F. Macfarlane, Esq. do.	100	50
Samuel B. Wright, Esq. do.	102	00
Clerk to Commissioners, pay, &c.	167	53
Wood for Court-house and Prison	213	52
Officers of General Election—fees	361	93
Court Crier—pay, &c.	75	06
Public Printing	202	00
Jailor—fees, &c.	564	64
Attorney General—fees	61	00
Amos Green, for building Berlin bridge, (in full)	515	25
Henry Eck do. Bridge at Dellon's Mill	129	75
Fox scalp	7	96
Road views and damages	119	75
Sheriff Miller for summoning Jurors	183	00
Sundry persons for work done in public buildings	21	41
John F. Macfarlane, for hook for Commissioners' Office	1	50
T. Stevens, Esq. for money to be appropriated in sending Addison Smith to Asylum in Philadelphia	20	00
Daniel E. Fahnestock, Book for Recorder's Office	11	50
J. B. M'Pherson, Esq. in trust for Philadelphia prison	56	61
James Simpson, for Purdon's Digest	7	50
Bank of Gettysburg, for Interest	20	84
Sheriff Miller, for releases of fines and verdicts	163	31
Amos Green, for repairing Berlin bridge, and in consideration of allowance made by Grand Jury	100	00
R. Smith, for stationary	10	23
A. Speer, medical attendance on prisoners	4	00
James White, for apprehending John Marks, Horse Thief	20	00
Prothonotary's fees	35	80
Treasurer of Water Company—rent	10	00
P. Heagy, Sheriff, for removing Marks (a convict,) to Philadelphia	113	74
Directors of Poor—pay	60	00
George Ziegler, Esq. for making Indices for Dockets	55	00
Assessors' fees	209	48
By outstanding Tax	5444	76½
Balance on Ziegler's Bond	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman	966	94
Treasurer's salary	100	00
	\$16,610	92½

NOTE. The following Orders were issued by the Commissioners, but remain unpaid, viz.:

An Order, No. 148, in favor of the Treasurer of Poor House Funds, for	\$225.
Do. No. 215, in favor of V. Hollinger, in trust for A. Green, for	475.
Do. No. 269, in favor of Amos Green, for	450.
Do. No. 294, in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, for	1500.

IN Testimony, that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the ninth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight.

JOHN F. MACFARLANE,  
SAMUEL B. WRIGHT,  
JACOB FICKES,

Comrs.

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. Clk.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer & Commissioners of said County; and, having been sworn agreeably to law—REPORT the following to be a general statement of the said Accounts, from the third day of January, 1827, until the ninth day of January, 1828—both days included:

John B. M'Pherson, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding tax at last settlement	\$4102	09½
Ground Rent in the hands of James Gourley	72	64
Do. do. C. Chritzman	1060	94
Balance Geo. Ziegler's Bond—1827	250	00
Cash on hand, Jan. 3, 1827	381	06½
Ground Rents, Jan. 1828	199	00
Tax assessed for 1827	9980	84
Cash received of Miss M. M'Creary, for rent	12	00
Addition to Duplicates	33	70
Fines and verdicts received of T. C. Miller, Sheriff	315	36
Cash advanced by Treasurer	203	28½
	\$16,610	92½

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By outstanding Tax	\$5444	76½
Orders paid	9949	14
Balance Geo. Ziegler's Bond	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman	966	94
Salary	100	00
	\$16,610	92½

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Accounts, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of Two Hundred and Three Dollars and Twenty-eight and one-fourth Cents is due the Treasurer.

ROBERT MILHENY, Jr.  
ROBERT SMITH,

Notice is hereby given  
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of  
BARBARA GALT,

LATE of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased, to wit: Abner Galt, Elizabeth, (intermarried with Michael Dyser, Rebecca, (intermarried with Alexander Ewing,) and Polly, who was married to John Dyser (since dead,)—that an INQUEST will be held, on Wednesday the 6th of February next, on the premises, viz. on Two Lots of Ground, in Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Jan. 8.

5t

## TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

## CLOVER MILL,

Situate one and an half miles west of Littlestown, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely new and improved plan, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Wagons arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 18.

tf

## FOR SALE,

## A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, adjoining lands of David Byers, Wm. McClellan and others, containing

173 Acres and 68 Perches

Of Patented Land, on which are a Dwelling-house, part log and part stone, a new stone bank Barn, a good Spring, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the Farm, which will be shewn by

DAVID WILSON,

One mile from the premises.

Dec. 11.

tf

## FOR SALE,

## A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpl'n township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which

are erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Wagon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24.

tf

## A VERY COMPLETE

## TWO HORSE

## CARRIAGE,

For Sale. Inquire at this Office.

## Tract Depository.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the Tract Society of Philadelphia has established a Depository at Gettysburg, in the shop of Mr. Bushler, Apothecary, where their interesting little publications can be had, at the Philadelphia prices, by Individuals or Auxiliary Societies.

Nov. 27.

tf

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A PAMPHLET, entitled

Drunkennes excludes from Heaven,

A Discourse on 1st Cor. vi. 10—by A. D. M'CONAGHY, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg.

Oct. 9.

## COOKING STOVES.

## M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Mr. Hughes' Furnace, a number of

## COOKING STOVES

finished complete. The advantage of these Stoves, is the great saving of Wood—not requiring more than one-half the quantity that is necessary for an open fire.

Gettysburg, Dec. 1

tf